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Foreign Intelligence.

MONS, April 5.
(Extract of a private letter.)

"THE right Column of the Prince Cobourg's army is marching towards Valenciennes. At the moment I am writing it is believed that that town is in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians. It is reported that the inhabitants of Maubege have ſent to inform General Clairfayt, that they are willing to open their gates upon condition that the General will guarantee the ſecurity of property."

BRUSSELS, April 5.

"Liſle has opened its gates to the Auſtrians. We expect that Conde, Douay, Valenciennes, and Maubege, will do the ſame."

LIEGE, April 2.

"The Prince de Hohenloe is at Namur, where he aſſembles the heavy artillery, corps of engineers, &c. He is to command at the ſieges which are ſoon expected to be made, of ſome of the ſtrong towns on the French Frontiers. It is thought Maubeuge or Gavet will be the firſt attacked. He has five other Generals under him.—General Beaulieu is with a ſmall army oppoſite Longwy."

ANTWERP, April 8.

"The French garriſon that were in Breda, have made a requiſition to be allowed a ſtrong eſcort, leſt they ſhould be murdered by the Brabanters, who are highly incenſed at the French."

A number of Engliſh troops do duty at Oſtend. The Auſtrians from that place, are gone to take poſſeſſion of the French camp at Nieuport and Farmeries.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.

Some people ſhake their heads, and ſeem ſorrowful when they hear of large ſums of money having been ſent to the *good* patriots of France, to enable them to carry on the war againſt this country with the greater energy and effect; but what is it the true ſons of *liberty* will not attempt in ſupport of their darling cauſe? The Engliſhman who would not betray his country, rob his creditors and reduce his family to beggary and ruin, in ſupport of *liberty*, is not worthy the name of a *modern* patriot.

A gentleman of veracity in Warrington informs us, that a nephew of his rode a galloway from that town to Settle, in Yorkſhire, which is 70 miles, in one day, and back again the next: After which his nephew and the galloway were weighed, when the former proved the heavier by 15lb.

Mr. Fox ſaid in the Houſe of Commons the other day, that nothing was more unpopular and oppoſite to the deſires of the people of England, than Sir John Scott's bill for preventing traiterous correſpondence; but Mr. Fox ſurely forgot himſelf; his conduct at this particular criſis, is infinitely more unpopular, and oppoſite to the deſires of the people.

DUBLIN, April 4.

The Commiſſioners of the Iriſh Privy Council, appointed to go to London, to aſſiſt in the Britiſh Cabinet, at the diſcuſſion of a great meaſure reſpecting this kingdom, are now on their way to the Engliſh metropolis. The object of this great conſultation, is by a number of people here ſuppoſed to be the mode of effecting a union of the Britiſh and Iriſh legiſlatures.

It was apprehended for ſome time, that the Guilds of this city would have been ſo much under the influence of old prejudices, as to throw difficulties in the way of Catholics ſeeking admiſſion into their reſpective bodies, which would effectually exclude them. We are happy to learn, however, that many of thoſe guilds are much more liberal in their ſentiments, and intend to admit Catholics to their freedom, on nearly the ſame terms as Proteſtants.

Part of the exquiſite furniture belonging to the late King of France, from the Palace of St. Cloud, is conſigned to the European Muſeum.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON, April 9.

From the 20th of March to the third inſt. Paris appears to have been remarkably quiet, conſidering that diſaſterous news had been daily pouring in from every quarter. The Council General of the Commune has been vigilant; and Santerre, the Commandant General, active in the diſcharge of his own duty, and ſtrict in compelling thoſe whom he commands to perform theirs. The Decree for diſarming all ſuſpected perſons was rigidly executed, and without the ſmalleſt oppoſition. The ſtate of Paris is now more that of a garriſon than of a city. What effects the news of Dumourier's conduct may produce, it would be preſumption to anticipate. The conduct of the Pariſians is not reducible to any known principles of human action.

The ſquadron which ſailed from Breſt on the 8th of March, was obliged to put back, having ſuffered ſeverely in a gale of wind. The Achilles and the Fourville loſt their maſts; and Duval, the Commander of the ſquadron, was killed.

When the Commiſſioners of the Convention were introduced to Dumourier, they aſked him, by whoſe orders he had made the French army retreat from the Belgic provinces—he anſwered, *by my own proper order.* "You then love the Belgic provinces!" added he, "very well! you ſhall pay a viſit to them yourſelves."

Briſſot's party is now the leading one; he carries with him 300 members of the Convention, which, ſeemingly undiſmayed, are preparing to reſiſt the renegade reſtorer of Monarchy.

The Commiſſioners are lodged in Maeſtricht, by order of the Prince de Cobourg, as a place of the greateſt ſtrength. It is ſaid the allies ſuſpend their operations until the ſucceſs of Dumourier is known.

APRIL 11.

The Gazette, in which errors are as common as in newſpapers of leſs emolument, ſeems to have made a ſmall miſtake in the number of priſoners taken by the Pruſſians at the battle of Bingen. It ſtates the non-commiſſioned officers and privates taken at 200; the Bruſſels Gazette extraordinary makes the number 2000.

The ſame Gazette informs us, that an armiſtice had been agreed upon between his ſerene highneſs the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and general Dumourier, the latter having previouſly conſented to evacuate the Auſtrian Netherlands and Dutch Brabant.—Why his ſerene highneſs ſhould agree to an armiſtice, on condition of Dumourier's doing that, which if the accounts of his ſerene highneſs's victories be true, he was evidently obliged to do without any condition, it is not eaſy to imagine. The natural inference is, either that Dumourier was ſtill in ſufficient force to diſpute the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrian Netherlands, or that the prince of Saxe Cobourg had purchaſed his victories at ſo dear a rate as to make an armiſtice deſirable, if not neceſſary.

The Duke of Richmond is now preparing a plan for the fortification of Paris againſt Republicans and Levellers, which he means to tranſmit to Dumourier as ſoon as the latter has taken poſſeſſion of the capital and reſtored the old government. Mr. Reeves is to go over at the ſame time, and tranſfer the ſeat of his aſſociation from the crown and anchor to the palais royale.

The faſt. From the late intelligence from the armies on the Continent, the biſhops will find it neceſſary to make an alteration in their form of prayer. Since the wicked have ſeen the error of their ways and turned into the right path—it ſhould be rather a *thankſgiving* than a *faſt*.

The admiralty of Amſterdam have given notice that the embargo upon all the veſſels of the allies and neutral nations bound to the Baltic, the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, is taken off.

Dumourier is ſaid to have been perſuaded to change ſides by the ambi-dexter negotiations of Lord Auckland.

Letters from Vienna and Cremona ſtate, that a meſſenger arrived on the 11th ult. at Milan, with intelligence that General Colli had defeated the French at Nizza, taken all their baggage; and that Biron, their General, was wounded, ſuppoſed mortally.

Intelligence was yeſterday tranſmitted to the admiralty by admiral Macbride, that Dumourier, finding that his army would not ſupport him in his plan of marching to Paris, and placing young Louis on the throne, had found it neceſſary to conſult his ſafety by going over to the Auſtrians; and that he effected his eſcape from his own troops, carrying with him a regiment of cavalry, conſiſting of from four to ſix hundred men.

This intelligence is ſaid to have been received by Admiral Macbride from the Auſtrian commanding officer at Oſtend.

APRIL 12.

Yeſterday morning Sir James Murray arrived in town from Oſtend, with diſpatches to government. He left Antwerp the 9th inſt. and has made a very expeditious journey. Sir James Murray confirms the report of Dumourier's having been obliged to return back to the Auſtrian head-quarters at Mons.

The following intelligence may be depended on as being correct:

General Dumourier, at the head of about 18,000 men, had reached Cambrai, a town of conſiderable ſtrength in the French Netherlands, and 15 miles S. W. of Valenciennes, on his March towards Paris. In the courſe of the 6th inſt. he obſerved ſome diſaffection in his army, and having arrived at Cambrai, he obſerved his artillery deſert him, as well as many of the National Volunteers. He endeavored to rally his forces, and harrangued the troops of the line in particular, in a very pathetic ſpeech, expoſing to them the villainy of the National Convention, and that it was impoſſible for the government to exiſt much longer. He ſaid it was a diſgrace to ſerve ſuch a cauſe.

The army, in reply, aſſured the General of their perſonal attachment and reſpect for him, but that they could not conſent to follow him in his preſent views, and turn their backs on the Conſtitution they had ſworn to ſupport. Finding this diſpoſition very general, Dumourier thought it prudent to make good a retreat as faſt as poſſible; and on the 7th inſt. he returned to the Auſtrian head-quarters at Mons.

Young Egalite, who ranked as a General in the army, is returned with Dumourier, and has reſumed his title of Duke de Chartres; the conſequence of this will probably be, that as ſoon as the Convention hears this news, they will take his father into cuſtody, and all thoſe who are neareſt attached to him, on ſuſpicion of being acceſſary to Dumourier's treaſon.

The operations of Dumourier's army are not known, after his leaving it; it is certainly in a very diſunited wretched ſtate, and we ſhall not be ſurpriſed to hear of its having totally diſbanded itſelf. Dumourier was the very life and ſoul of the cauſe in which he had embarked; and the French will not find another General of abilities and courage equal to him.

Gen. Dumourier did not propoſe to remain long at Mons; he had conſiderable expectations of being able to collect a conſiderable force of French Royaliſts in a very ſhort time, and return to ſome important enterprize.

General Dampierre took the command of Dumourier's army on his leaving it.

The directors of the India company have reſolved to put up four millions ſix hundred and ſeventy thouſand pounds of tea at their ſale in June next.

Sir James Murray left Antwerp on Tueſday; and beſides a confirmation of the failure of Dumourier's plan for reſtoring royalty in France, and his being obliged to conſult his perſonal ſafety, by flying from his own army to the Auſtrians; brought the reſult of the Congreſs held at Antwerp on Monday; at which were preſent,

The Prince of Orange and his two ſons; his Excellency Vander Spiegel; his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York; his Excellency Lord Auckland; his Excellency —— Kuller, Miniſter of Pruſſia; his Royal Highneſs the Prince de Saxe Cobourg; his Excellency M. Metternich and his two ſons; the Count de Staremberg; the Count Mercy d'Argenteau; the Miniſter of Spain; the Miniſter of Naples.

The object was to ſettle a general plan for the proſecution of the war; and, as Dumourier's defection had produced no material alteration, to determine whether the combined armies ſhould again attempt the invaſion of France, or confining the French within their own frontier, and cutting them off from external communication, leave the reſtoration of Monarchy to the efforts of the Loyaliſts within the kingdom, and the natural progreſs of diſcontent ariſing from diſtreſs among the people.

In a letter from Angers in France, of a very late date, which came by way of Oſtend, it is ſtated that there have been two actions below Saumur in Brittany, between the Patriots and the Inſurgents. In the firſt action, the Inſurgents were defeated; in the ſecond, which took place the next day, they had ample revenge of the National Guards of Angers, whoſe cannon they took. This ſucceſs made them maſters of the bridges of Ce, an important paſſage over the Loire, which opens to them the road to Anjou, and gives them the command of the communication between that province and Poitou. The bridges of Ce are but a ſhort diſtance from Angers.

The ill ſucceſs of the campaign of laſt year, had taught the Auſtrians and Pruſſians the difficulties that muſt attend entering France; and produced declarations, that it was not their intention to dictate a form of Government for the French, but to prevent the effects of thoſe licentious principles which tended to the ſubverſion of every eſtabliſhed government.

By the Congreſs, however, it was reſolved to commence a plan of active operations againſt France, and inſtead of the chimerical project of marching directly to Paris, to beſiege at once as many as poſſible of the ſtrong places on the frontier, which will block up or call off the greateſt part of the Republican troops from the interior of the Kingdom, and leave the Royaliſts within it without much oppoſition. If theſe places fall they will be immediately occupied by the troops of the Combined powers, and ſerve as points to act from according to circumſtances, while the fleets of England, Holland, and Spain are to form a chain of cruizers round the coaſt, ready to favor the Royaliſts wherever they appear, and to cut off all the ſupplies by ſea, as the armies will do by land. Thus attacked and hemmed in on all ſides, with a ſtrong party to act againſt them at home, the Republicans, it is hoped, muſt be ſoon ſubdued.

The ceſſation of hoſtilities was declared at an end, and the allies immediately commenced their operations.

Such we underſtand to be the plan agreed upon at this memorable Congreſs, in the execution of which Great-Britain is to aſſiſt with all her forces by ſea and land. Of its practicability we preſume not to give an opinion; but from the conduct of the allies in other caſes, we have little doubt but that if the garriſons on the French frontiers ſhould fall, the Auſtrians will take poſſeſſion of French Flanders, Lorraine, and Alſace. This being accompliſhed, Pruſſia will have an equivalent in another quarter, and peace will be offered to the French without much regard to what form of government they may chooſe to eſtabliſh.

Extract of a letter from Antwerp, dated April 8.

"The Deputies put under arreſt by Dumourier, and ſent to prince Cobourg, are at Maeſtricht.—Dumourier with young Egalite, who now calls himſelf the duke de Chartres, and his ſiſter Mademoiſelle D'Orleans, are at Mons.

"The army which general Dumourier lately commanded, is in the utmoſt confuſion, and it is even ſaid entirely diſperſed, without any regular leader. That General perſuaded himſelf, from the perſonal attachmrnt ſhewn him by his army, that he might promiſe himſelf their ſupport, to the extent of his wiſhes, in the project he had formed. He was, however, miſtaken. He had advanced as far as Cambray, on the road to Paris, when he found his army deſerting him; the artillery firſt forſook him, then the national guards. He then harangued the troops of the line, who, in return, informed him, that, notwithſtanding their love to him as their general, and as a brave ſoldier they were determined, to a man, neither to fight againſt their country, nor to violate that conſtitution which they had ſworn to maintain.

"General Dumourier finding that he could not depend upon the army, immediately ſet out with young Egalite at the head of two regiments of horſe, and took the road for Mons. He was, however, ſo cloſely purſued by a party who followed him, that he was abſolutely obliged to fight his way.

"It is ſaid that Dumourier intends to recruit among the royaliſts, who now are very numerous in France.

"The Auſtrians have laid ſiege to Conde, and expect to have made conſiderable progreſs in France before the end of ſix weeks.

"The French garriſon that were in Breda have made a requiſition to be allowed a ſtrong eſcort, leſt they ſhould be murdered by the Brabanters, who are highly incenſed againſt the French."

Dumourier wrote from Mons, requeſting permiſſion to attend the Congreſs which was refuſed him.

General Valence was at Antwerp on the day the Congreſs met, not as a member of it, nor as a priſoner, but having gone thither during the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities. Our accounts do not ſtate on what motive.

The mode of electing officers in the French army which Dumourier in his letter, after the battle of the 18th of March, propoſed to ſuppreſs, has been the means of ſaving the northern army to the republic. Had Dumourier had the appointment of the officers ever ſince he took the command, the army would have gone with him. By the mode of election they are worſe ſoldiers, but *much better citizens*.

BARCELONA, March 1.

M. Bourgoin, the French Miniſter, previous to his departure for France, had propoſed to leave M. Durtabiſe in quality of Charge d'Affaires, per interim, and Meſſrs. Puyabri and Payou, as Conſuls. The Miniſter agreed proviſionally to receive the two latter, but rejected the former.—By theſe diſpoſitions, the French here are expoſed to the inſults of the people, extremely irritated on account of the tragical death of Louis XVI.

Our fleet will ſoon be on a moſt reſpectable footing. The command of it is given to Vice Admiral the Marquis de Coſatelli.

The fleet of Cadiz conſiſts of ſeven ſail of the line, ſeven frigates, and one brigantine; that of Carthagena amounts to ſix ſail of the line, three frigates and one brigantine, that of Ferrol ſix ſail of the line. Total 20 ſail of the line, 10 frigates, one cutter and three brigantines.

STATE PAPERS.

GENERAL DUMOURIER TO THE *FRENCH NATION.*

SINCE the Commencement of the Revolution, I have devoted myſelf to the maintenance of the Liberty and Honour of the Nation.

The ſervices I rendered in the year 1792, are the moſt memorable. Miniſter of Foreign Affairs during three months, I elevated and ſuſtained the dignity of the French name throughout all Europe. I was calumniated by an odious Cabal, by whom I was charged of having plundered ſix millions of Livres, deſtined for ſecret ſervices. I have proved that of this ſum I did not expend half a million.

Having quitted the career of Politics towards the cloſe of the month of June, I commanded a ſmall army in the Department of the North—This Department I was ordered to quit with my troops at the very time the Auſtrians entered in force that part of the Republic. I diſobeyed the order, ſaved the Department, and an attempt was made to come on me by ſurprize, for the purpoſe of conveying me to the citadel of Metz where I was to be condemned by a Council of War to ſuffer death.

On the 28th of Auguſt, I took upon me, in Champagne, the command of an army of twenty thouſand men, weak, and without either diſcipline or organization. I arreſted the progreſs of eighty thouſand Pruſſians and Heſſians and forced them to retreat after they had ſacrificed the one half of their army. I was then the Saviour of France; and then it was that the moſt wicked of men, the opprobrium of Frenchmen, in a word, Marat began to calumniate me without mercy. With a part of the victorious army of Champagne, and ſome other troops, I entered on the 5th of November, the Belgic provinces, where I gained the forever memorable battle of Jemappe; and, after a ſucceſſion of advantages, entered Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle, towards the cloſe of that month. From that moment my deſtruction was reſolved on; and I have been accuſed of aſpiring, now to the title of Duke of Brabant, now to the Stadtholderſhip and again to the Dictatorſhip. To retard and cruſh my ſucceſſes, the Miniſter Pache, ſupported by the criminal faction, to whom all our evils are to be aſcribed, ſuffered the victorious army to want every thing, and ſucceeded in diſbanding it by famine and nakedneſs. The conſequence was, that more than fifteen thouſand men were in the hoſpital, more than 25 thouſand deſerted through miſery and diſguſt, and upwards of ten thouſand horſes died of hunger!!!

I tranſmitted to the National Convention very ſtrenuous remonſtrances, which I followed up by repairing in perſon to Paris, to engage the Legiſlators to apply a remedy to the evil. They did not even condeſcend to read the four memorials I delivered in. During the twenty-ſix hours I ſpent at Paris, I heard almoſt every night bands of pretended Federates demand my head; and calumnies of every deſcription, as well as menaces and inſults followed me even into the country houſe to which I retired.

Having delivered in my reſignation, I was retained in the ſervice of my country, becauſe it was propoſed to me to negociate the ſuſpenſion of the war againſt England and Holland, which I had conceived as indiſpenſable to the ſafety of the Netherlands. Whilſt I negociated and that ſucceſsfully, the National Convention itſelf haſtened to declare war, without making any preparations and without either power or means for its ſupport.

I was not even adviſed of this Declaration, and learned it through the medium of the Gazettes only. I haſtened to form a ſmall army of new troops, who had never fought, and with theſe troops, whom confidence rendered invincible, I made myſelf maſter of three ſtrong places, and was ready to penetrate into the middle of Holland, when I learned the diſaſter of Aix-la-Chapelle, the raiſing of the ſiege of Maeſtricht, and the ſad retreat of the army. By this army I was loudly ſummoned. I abandoned my conqueſts to fly to its ſuccour; and conſidered that we could be extricated from our difficulties by a ſpeedy ſucceſs only. I led my companions in arms to the enemy. On the 16th of March I had a conſiderable advantage at Tirelemont. On the 18th I brought the enemy to a general action; and the centre and right wing under my charge were victorious. The left wing after having attacked imprudently, fled. On the 19th we retreated honourably, with the brave men that were left together, for a part of the army diſbanded itſelf. On the 21ſt and 22d we fought with the ſame courage, and to our firmneſs was owing the preſervation of the remains of an army which breathes ſolely for true Liberty, for the reign of the Laws, and for the extinction of Anarchy.

It was then that the Marats, the Roberſpierrs, and the criminal ſects of Jacobins of Paris, plotted the fall of the Generals, and more eſpecially of mine. Theſe villains, bribed with the gold of foreign power, to compleat the diſorganization of the armies, cauſed almoſt all the generals to be arreſted. They keep them in the jails of Paris, to Septemberize them; for thus it is that thoſe monſters have coined a word, to hand down to poſterity the remembrance of the horrid maſſacres of the firſt ſix days of September.

Whilſt I was employed in re-compoſing the army, in which employment I laboured night and day, on the 1ſt of April (yeſterday) four commiſſioners reached me with a decree, purporting that I ſhould be brought to the bar of the Convention itſelf. The War Miniſter, Bournonville, my pupil, was weak enough to accompany them, to ſucceed me in my command. The perſons who were in ſuite of theſe perfidious emiſſaries, informed me themſelves, that different groups of aſſaſſins, either fugitives from or driven out of my army, were diſperſed on the road to kill me before I could reach Paris. I ſpent ſeveral hours in endeavoring to convince the commiſſioners of the imprudence of this arreſt. Nothing could ſhake their pride, and I therefore arreſted the whole of them, to ſerve me as hoſtages againſt the crimes of Paris. I inſtantly arranged with the Imperialiſts a ſuſpenſion of arms, and marched towards the capital, to extinguiſh, as ſoon as poſſible, the lighted embers of civil war.

My dear countrymen! it is expedient that a true and brave man remove from you the veil which covers all our crimes and misfortunes—In 1789, we made great efforts to obtain Liberty, Equality, and the Sovereignty of the People. Our principles were conſecrated in the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and there have reſulted from the labours of our Legiſlators, 1ſt. the declaration which ſays that France is and ſhall remain a Monarchy; 2dly. a Conſtitution to which we ſwore fealty in 1789, 90, and 91.

This conſtitution might, and indeed muſt have been imperfect; but it ought and might have been believed, that with time and experience its errors would be rectified, and that the neceſſary ſtrife between the Legiſlative and Executive powers would eſtabliſh a wiſe equilibrium, which would prevent either of theſe powers from ſeizing the whole of the authority, and attaining deſpotiſm. If the deſpotiſm of a ſingle individual is dangerous to Liberty, how much more odious muſt be that of 700 men, many of whom are void of principles, without morals, and who have been able to reach that ſupremacy by cabals or crimes alone!

Licentiouſneſs and exceſs ſoon rendered it impoſſible to ſupport the yoke of a conſtitution that gave laws. The tribunes influenced the aſſembly of repreſentatives, and were themſelves awed by the dangerous club of Jacobins of Paris. The ſtrife between the two powers became at length a daily combat, then was the equilibrium deſtroyed. France ceaſed to have a king, and the victory of the 10th of Auguſt was ſoiled by the atrocious crimes of the firſt days of September.

All the departments, but more eſpecially the wretched city of Paris, were delivered up to pillage, to denunciations, proſcriptions, and maſſacres. No Frenchman, the aſſaſſins and their accomplices excepted, had either his life or his property in ſecurity! The conſternation of ſlavery was augmented by the clamorous orgies of villains. Bands of pretended federates ran thro' and laid waſte the departments; and of the 700 individuals who compoſed this deſpotic and anarchial body, 4 or 500 groaned and decreed, and decreed and groaned, expoſed to the exterminating ſwords of the Marats and Roberſpierres. It is thus that the unfortunate Louis the 16th periſhed, without a judicial trial and without a tribunal; and 'tis thus that the decree of the 19th of Nov. has provoked all nations by holding out to them our aid, provided they will diſorganize themſelves. 'Tis thus that the unjuſt and impolitic decree of the 15th of Dec. has alienated from us the hearts of the Belgians, has driven us from the Netherlands, and would have brought about the maſſacre of the whole of our army, by this nation, provoked at our outrages and our crimes, if I had not ſaved that very army by my proclamations. 'Tis thus that a decree eſtabliſhed the bloody tribunal which which places the lives of the citizens at the mercy of a ſmall number of iniquitous judges, without recourſe or appeal to any other tribunal. 'Tis thus that during the laſt month all the decrees have been marked by the ſtamp of inſatiable avarice, by the blindeſt pride and more eſpecially by the deſire of maintaining power, by calling to the moſt important poſts of the ſtate no other than daring, incapable and criminal men, by driving away or murdering men enlightened and of a high character, and by ſupporting a phantom of a republic which their errors in adminiſtration and in policy, as well as their crimes, had rendered impracticable. Theſe 700 individuals deſpiſe, deteſt, calumniate and revile each other, and have already, and that frequently, thought of poignarding the one the other. At this moment their blind ambition has impelled them to coaleſce afreſh; and bold criminality allies itſelf to feeble virtue, to preſerve a power as unjuſt as it is unſteady. In the mean time their Committees devour every thing, that of the National Treaſury abſorbing the public funds, without being able to render any account of the expenditure.

What has this convention done to maintain the war it has provoked againſt all the powers of Europe?

It has diſorganized the armies, inſtead of reinforcing and recruiting the troops of the line, and the ancient battalions of national volunteers which would have formed a reſpectable army, Inſtead of recompenſing theſe brave warriors by promotion and praiſes, theſe legiſlators have left the battalions incomplete, naked, diſarmed and diſcontented. In the ſame way have they treated the excellent cavalry: and the brave French artillery is in the ſame manner exhauſted, abandoned, and in want of every neceſſary. They notwithſtanding create new corps, compoſed of the ſatellites of the 2d of September, and commanded by men who have never ſerved, and who are in no other way to be dreaded unleſs by the army they ſurcharge and diſorganize. The convention ſacrifices every thing to theſe ſatellites of tyranny, to theſe cowardly headloppers. The choice of officers, and that of adminiſtrators are in every particular the ſame; we ſee throughout the tyranny which flatters the wicked, becauſe the wicked alone can ſupport tyranny. And in its pride and its ignorance, this convention orders the conqueſt and diſorganization of the whole Univerſe; it ſays to one of its generals, Go and take Rome, and to another, ſally forth and ſubdue Spain, to the end that deſpoiling commiſſioners, ſimilar to thoſe horrid Roman proconſuls againſt whom Cicero declaimed, may be ſent thither. In the worſt ſeaſon of the year, it ſends the only fleet it poſſeſſes into the Mediterranean, to ſplit and founder on the rocks of Sardinia; whilſt it expoſes the fleet at Breſt to the fury of the ſtorms, by ſending them in queſt of an Engliſh fleet that has not yet left its port.

In the mean time a civil war ſpreads through all the departments. Some of the inſurgents are excited by fanaticiſm, the neceſſary effect of perſecution; others by an indignation at the tragical and fruitleſs end of Louis XVI. and others finally, by the natural principle of reſiſting perſecution.

Arms are every where taken up; murders every where committed; and every where are pecuniary ſupplies and proviſions intercepted. The Engliſh foment theſe troubles, and will by their ſuccours, ſupply fuel to them at their pleaſure. Soon will every one of our corſairs diſappear on the ocean; ſoon will the ſouthern department ceaſe to receive ſupplies of corn from Italy and Africa, and already have thoſe from the north and from America been intercepted by the ſquadrons of the enemies. Famine will annex itſelf to all our other ſcourges, and the ferocity of our canibals will but encreaſe our calamities.

Frenchmen! we have a rallying point which can ſtifle the monſter of anarchy; 'tis the conſtitution we ſwore to maintain in 1789. 1790, and 91, 'tis the work of a free people; and we ſhall remain free, and recover our glory, by reſuming our conſtitution.

Let us diſplay our virtues, more eſpecially that of mildneſs; too much blood has already been ſpilled. If the monſters by whom we have been diſorganized chuſe to fly, let us leave them to meet their puniſhment elſewhere if they do not find it in their own corrupted hearts; but if they wiſh to ſupport anarchy by new crimes, then ſhall the army puniſh them.

In the generoſity of the enemies we have often grievouſly outraged, I have found the ſecurity of external peace. Not only do they treat humanely and attentively our wounded, ſick, and priſoners who fall into their hands; and all this in deſpite of the calumnies ſpread by our agitators to render us ferocious; but they engage to ſuſpend their march, not to paſs our frontiers, and to leave to our brave army the termination of all our internal diſſentions.

Let the ſacred torch of the love of our country awaken in us our virtue and our courage! at the bare name of conſtitut on, civil war will ceaſe, or can no longer exiſt unleſs againſt certain malevolent men who will no longer be ſupported by foreign powers. Theſe have no hatred to any others among us except our factious criminals, and deſire nothing more fervently than to reſtore their eſteem and friendſhip to a nation, whoſe errors and anarchy diſturb and trouble all Europe. Peace will be the fruit of this reſolution, and the troops of the line, as well as the brave national volunteers, who in the ſpace of a year have offered themſelves as willing ſacrifices to liberty, and who abhor anarchy, ſhall repoſe in the boſom of their families after having accompliſhed this noble work.

As to myſelf I have already made an oath, and I repeat it before the whole nation, and in the preſence of all Europe, that immediately after having effected the ſafety of my country by the re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution, of peace and good order, I ſhall abandon every public function, and ſhall ſeek in ſolitude the enjoyment of the happineſs of my fellow citizens.

The General in chief of the French army,
DUMOURIER.

Baths of St. Amand, April 2, 1793.

The Mareſchal Prince of Saxe Cobourg, General in chief of the armies of his Majeſty the Emperor and of the Empire,

TO THE FRENCH.

The general in chief Dumourier has communicated to me his declaration to the French nation. In it I find the ſentiments and principles of a virtuous man, who truly loves his country, and who wiſhes to put an end to the calamities and anarchy by which it is deſolated, by procuring for it the happineſs of a conſtitution and a wiſe and permanent government. I know this alſo to be the unanimous wiſh of all the ſovereigns whom ſome factious perſons have armed againſt France, and particularly that of his Majeſty the Emperor, and his Pruſſian Majeſty.

Filled at this moment with eſteem for the bulk of ſo great and ſo generous a nation, to whom the immutable principles of honor and juſtice were held ſacred, until by the repetition of outrages, diſorders and impoſtures, that part of it has been eſtranged and corrupted, which under the maſk of humanity and of patriotiſm, ſpeaks of nothing but aſſaſſinations & poignards

Knowing alſo that this is the wiſh of all virtuous people in France.

Profoundly penetrated with theſe great truths and deſiring nothing but the proſperity and glory of a country torn by ſo many convulſions & misfortunes:

I declare by the preſent proclamation, that I will ſupport by all the force in my power the generous and beneficent intentions of the general in chief Dumourier, and his brave army.

I declare beſides, that having lately fought us on ſeveral occaſions as a gallant, intrepid and generous enemy, I will join a part of my troops, ſhould general Dumourier deſire it, or even all my army to that of France, to co-operate as friends and companions in arms worthy of reciprocal eſteem, ſo as to reſtore to France her conſtitutional king, the conſtitution ſhe has choſen, and as a neceſſary conſequence, the means of perfecting it, if the nation ſhould find it imperfect; thus to reſtore to France, as well as to the reſt of Europe, peace, confidence, tranquillity and happineſs. I therefore declare on my word of honor, that I will not enter the territory of France to make conqueſts, but ſimply and purely for the purpoſes above mentioned.

I further declare upon my word of honour, that ſhould the military operations require one or more fortreſſes to be given up to my troops,

I will keep them merely as a ſacred truth, and I engage in the moſt expreſs and poſitive terms, to reſtore them as ſoon as the government which ſhall be eſtabliſhed in France, or the brave general with whom I am about to make a common cauſe, ſhall demand ſuch a conceſſion. I alſo declare that I will give the moſt ſtrict orders, and will take the moſt vigorous and effectual meaſures that my troops ſhall not commit the leaſt diſorder; not allowing the ſmalleſt exaction or violence; and reſpecting every where on the territory of France, perſons and property. Any one belonging to my army who ſhall diſobey my orders to this effect ſhall be immediately puniſhed with the moſt ignominious death.

Given at the head quarters at Mons, the 5th of April 1793.

THE PRINCE DE COBOURG.

The Mareſchal Prince of Saxe Cobourg, General and Commander in Chief of the armies of his Majeſty the Emperor, and of the Empire, to the French.

The Declaration which I made from my head quarters at Mons, dated the 5th of April 1793 is a public teſtimony of my perſonal ſentiments to reſtore as ſoon as poſſible, peace and tranquillity to Europe. In it I manifeſted in a ſincere and open manner, my particular deſire that the French nation might have a ſolid and durable government, founded on the unſhaken baſis of juſtice and humanity, which might enſure peace to Europe, and happineſs to France.

Now that the reſult of this declaration is ſo oppoſite to the effects it ought to have produced and which proves but too plainly that the ſentiments which have dictated it have been miſunderſtood, it only remains for me to revoke it entirely, and to declare formally, that the ſtate of war which ſubſiſts between the court of Vienna and the combined powers and France, is from this moment unhappily renewed.

I find myſelf therefore forced, by the predominating influence of the circumſtances which the moſt guilty men perſiſt in directing to the overthrow and deſtruction of their country, to annul entirely my former declaration, and to make known that a ſtate of war ſo unfortunate, being renewed, I have given the neceſſary orders for commencing it, in concert with the allied powers, with all the energy and vigor of which victorious armies are capable.

The ceſſation of the armiſtice is the firſt hoſtile ſtep that the unfortunate combination of events has forced me to make. There will therefore only ſubſiſt, of my former declaration, the inviolable engagement, which I again renew with pleaſure, that the moſt exact diſcipline will be obſerved and maintained by my army upon the French territory, and that every breach thereof will be puniſhed with the utmoſt rigor.

The ſincerity and loyalty which at all times have been the principle of my actions, oblige me to give to this new addreſs to the French nation all the publicity of which it is ſuſceptible, to leave no doubt of the conſequences that may reſult from it.

Given at the head quarters at Mons, the 9th of April, 1793.

THE PRINCE DE COBOURG.

United States.

BOSTON, May 29.

The Preſident having declared, "the happineſs and beſt intereſts of the United States would be promoted by obſerving a ſtrict NEUTRALITY in the preſent conteſt among the powers of Europe;"—and the new Ambaſſador from the French Republic having expreſsly ſaid, that France "does not expect that America ſhould become a party in the war;" the citizens of the United States may reſt ſatisfied, that their preſent deſirable ſtate of tranquility will not be interrupted; and may make their commercial and other arrangements accordingly.

The Governors of Pennſylvania, Maryland, and New-York, have iſſued Proclamations, in aid of the Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting Neutrality; and ſome have ſuppoſed the circumſtance trivial and new;—but ſuch are informed, that the Lt. Governors of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunſwick, have iſſued Proclamations in aid of the Proclamation of the king of Great-Britain, declaring hoſtilities againſt the French, &c. So that if *trivial*, the occurrence is not *new*.

On Monday arrived here the brig Two-Brothers, Capt. Roſſe, from St. Peters. The Commander informs us, that on the 14th inſt. a Britiſh armament of two frigates, two ſloops of war and a tranſport, arrived off St. Peter's, (Newfoundland) and immediately made preparations for landing the marines and troops; who, meeting with no reſiſtance, took poſſeſſion of the Iſland: That on the landing of the troops, Capt. Roſſe cut his cables, and ſlipt to ſea: And that there was an American veſſel there, a ſchooner of this port, Capt. Barker, and about 20 French fiſhing-veſſels. The Britiſh ſquadron was commanded by Commodore Affleck—the troops by Gen. Ogilvie.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Prince William Henry, Capt. James Mitchell, from St. Kitts, but laſt from St. Euſtatia, which ſhe left the 17th inſt. By her we learn, that the Britiſh fleet, commanded by Admiral Gardner, had cleared the Weſt-India ſtation of French men of war and cruiſers—That there were but two French armed veſſels in thoſe ſeas, one of which had been captured by the Thiſby man of war—That the Governor of St. Euſtatia informed him, that the Britiſh troops had landed at Martinico, and that Malvo, the French naval commander, had joined the Britiſh fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	17/6
3 per Cents,	9/9
Deferred,	10/1
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	6 to 8 per cent. adv.

Philadelphia, June 5.

Saturday laſt an elegant entertainment was given by a number of the Citizens of Philadelphia, at Oellers' Hotel, in honor of Citizen GENET, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France to the United States. The Cap of Liberty was placed at the head of the table, between the American and French flags.

The following Toaſts were drank on this occaſion, under the diſcharge of cannon:

1. The People and the Law.

2. The People of France—may they have but one head, one heart, and one arm, in ſupport of the righteous cauſe of Liberty.

3. The People of the United States—may Liberty only be their idol, and Freemen only be their brethren.

4. The Republics of France and America—may they be forever united in the cauſe of Liberty.

5. May principles and not men be the objects of republican attachment.

6. May France give an example to the world, that the balances of a government depend more upon knowledge and vigilance than upon a multifarious combination of its powers.

7. In complainining of the temporary evils of revolutions, may we never forget, that the greater evils of Monarchy and Ariſtocracy are *perpetual*.

8. The ſpirit of *Seventy-ſix and Ninety-two*—may the citizens of America and France, as they are equal in virtue, be equal in ſucceſs.

9. May true republican ſimplicity be the only ornament of the magiſtrate in every elective government.

10. Confuſion to the councils of the confederated deſpots, and diſmay to their hoſts—may they never be able to form a centre of union or of action.

11. May France prove a political Hercules, and exterminate the Hydra of deſpotiſm from the earth.

12. Peace, Liberty and Independence—May the tyrants and traitors of all countries be puniſhed by the eſtabliſhment of the happineſs which they wiſh to betray or deſtroy.

13. May the ſyſtems of the United States be entirely their own, and no corrupt exotic be engrafted upon the tree of liberty.

14. May the defection of individuals teach us to place our hopes of the ſafety and perpetuity of Freedom, on the whole body of the people.

15. May the clarion of Freedom ſounded by France, awaken the people of the world to their own happineſs, and the Tyrants of the earth be proſtrated by its triumphant ſounds.

SONG,

BY MAJOR STAGG.

God ſave the Rights of Man!
Give us a heart to ſcan
Bleſſings ſo dear!
Let them be ſpread around
Wherever man is found,
And with the welcome ſound,
Raviſh his ear.

Let us with France agree,
And bid the world be free
—While tyrants fall—
Let the rude ſavage hoſt
In their vaſt numbers boaſt—
Freedom's almighty truſt
Laughs at them all.

Tho' hoſts of ſlaves conſpire
To quench fair Gallia's fire,
Still ſhall they fail:
Tho' traitors round her riſe,
Leagu'd with her enemies,
To war each patriot flies,
And will prevail.

The world at laſt will join
To aid thy great deſign,
Dear Liberty!
To Ruſſia's frozen lands,
The generous flame expands;
On Aſia's burning ſands
Shall man be free.

In this our weſtern world
Be Freedom's flag unfurl'd
Through all our ſhores,
May no deſtructive blaſt
Our heav'n with clouds o'ercaſt,
May Freedom's fabric laſt
While earth endures.

If e'er her cauſe ſhould fail,
Ambition's fiends aſſail,
Slaves to a throne;
May no proud deſpot daunt—
Should he his ſtandard plant,
Freedom will never want
HER WASHINGTON!—

It is worthy of remark, (ſays the General Advertiſer) that the committee who had the arrangement of the Civic Feaſt, determined to celebrate it in the true republican ſtyle, and to regard *principles* and *not men*, as the objects of commemoration; in the opinion that principles were immutable and eternal, but that men were liable to change.

The frigate l'Embuſcade, weighed anchor laſt Saturday morning, and ſailed from this port, ſuppoſed on a cruize; but her deſtination is not known.

The patroles who watched our ſtreets laſt Friday evening, deſerve much praiſe for their vigilance—and we are happy to hear they found no occaſion to apprehend any irregular perſons whatever; every thing was quiet.

The Weſtern Poſts, we underſtand will be ſpeedily delivered up to the United States.—We alſo learn, that Gov. Simcoe is erecting new forts within the Britiſh territories, to form a chain to defend the frontiers of Canada. Fame ſpeaks highly of the urbanity and liberality of the above Governor.

Columb. Centinel.

By an arrival at New-York, Engliſh papers are received to the 18th April—They inform, that purſuant to a decree of the National Convention, the Royal Family was to be ſent to Marſeilles, to be confined there as hoſtages for the ſafety of the Commiſſioners arreſted by Dumourier—That Philip Egalite is committed to cloſe confinement in the priſon la Conciergerie—Cuſtine has retired from Mentz to Landau, with part of his army—a letter from him was read by Cambon to the Convention, in which he ſays, "I am ordering back to Alſace all the magazines of ammunition and proviſion, not being able to reſiſt the enemy, who, beſides 32,000 men that block up Mentz, preſs on me with 80,000—I can ſcarcely muſter a few broken ſquadrons of cavalry, to oppoſe 50,000 in the beſt order—It is impoſſible for me to command an army diſorganized by the new mode of election which you have decreed—I requeſt it as a favor that you will quickly ſend me a ſucceſſor—I prefer dying as a ſoldier, to leading brave men to ſlaughter as a general."—The reſt of the letter conſiſted of bitter complaints againſt Bournonville.

A new mode of electing officers was decreed.

The papers repreſent the city of Liſle as in a very deſtitute ſituation—Dumourier arrived at Bruſſels the 12th April—Lafaye, a member of the Jacobins, in the ſitting of April 9th, informed the Society, "That the Marſeilleſe, after diſarming all ſuſpicious perſons, had thrown them not into a priſon, but into a burying ground."

Portugal has at length finally determined on a war with France—Eleven ſail of Engliſh merchantmen have been carried into Marſeilles—On Dumourier's defection, the command of his army was given to Dampierre.

The commiſſioners of the northern army ſtate, that Dumourier was obliged to ſwim a river to eſcape his purſuers.—General Paoli has been denounced as a conſpirator, and was on his way to Paris as a priſoner to be tried. Succeſs had attended the exertions of the patriots; all the poſts on the banks of the Villaine, occupied by the ſeditious, had been taken.—Accounts from Cadiz ſay, that above a thouſand Frenchmen were expelled from that place, many of them reſpectable and opulent merchants.

Among the REPORTS in the Engliſh papers, are the following:—That Mentz was taken—That General Cuſtine was a priſoner to the combined forces—That an account had been received of an inſurrection in Paris—That the Auſtrians were within a few hours march of Dunkirk—That Generals Miranda, Wimpſen, Stingen and Lanoue, had been decapitated in Paris.—The papers further ſtate, that in January laſt £.50,000 ſtock was purchaſed in the Engliſh funds for Dumourier.

By a veſſel arrived here from Briſtol yeſterday, laſt from Milford in England, an account is received of Dumourier's being confined by the Auſtrians.

We are informed that in conſequence of inſtructions from the Executive of the United States, to the Attorney for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, proſecutions have been inſtituted againſt John Singleterry and Gideon Henfield, charged with violating their duty as citizens of the United States, in entering on board the armed ſchooner Genet, in the ſervice of France, and, with others on board the ſaid ſchooner, capturing ſeveral veſſels, the property of the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, and otherwiſe annoying the trade and commerce of the ſaid ſubjects, contrary to the laws of nations and the treaty of peace ſubſiſting between the United States and his ſaid Britannic Majeſty.

The above named perſons have been committed to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, to take their trials at the next Circuit Court of the United States.

Singleterry is a native of Charleſton, South-Carolina, and has a family at Beaufort, in North-Carolina; Henfield was born at Salem, in Maſſachuſetts.

Capt. Samuel Brady, who had been indicted for murdering certain Indians in the year 1791, was tried the 20th ult. at Pittſburgh, and acquitted—it appearing by the evidence that the Indians killed were hoſtile.

According to an accurate eſtimate, the loſs of the ſufferers by the late fire in Third Street, excluſive of the framed buildings conſumed, amounts to the ſum of 2318l. 14ſ. 5½d. among fifteen perſons—The ſums collected from the contributions of the citizens for their relief, amount to 932l. 13. 8d. which in a ratcable proportion to the loſs of each ſufferer, yielded a dividend of 8l. in the pound.

According to a paragraph in Mr. Dunlap's paper of Monday laſt, the French garriſon of Tobago when taken by the Engliſh conſiſted of only FORTY MEN—It cannot be ſurprizing, therefore, that the Iſland ſhould have been taken—when, according to the ſame paragraph, the force ſent on the expedition amounted to two compleat Britiſh regiments, beſides a great number of volunteers from Barbadoes, and French emigrants from the Colonies, and theſe aſſiſted by four-fifths of the inhabitants of the Iſland, who are almoſt all Engliſh.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The conduct of ſome politicians, ſays a correſpondent, is enigmatical to thoſe who pay only a curſory attention to facts—but a compariſon of the *preſent* with the *paſt*, will throw ſome light on the ſubject—While the old inveterate enemies of the union of the States, the advocates of meaſures which would have kept the country in perpetual diſcord, are actuated by hereditary enmity to an efficient government in their ſlanders on the adminiſtration—there is another deſcription, whoſe movements are evidently founded on the expectation of retrieving their circumſtances by a new ſcramble in the funds of the United States—To effect this, the full operation of principles that ſhall enervate the public confidence, they have ſenſe enough to know, muſt precede a general depreciation.

The abuſe which rains down upon the public ſervants, is often the ſubject of diſcourſe in private companies. The men of no party, and the moderate of all parties, confeſs that it is undeſerved. But they generally comfort themſelves with the idea that it is a good ſort of diſcipline to keep the government right We practiſe many ſtrange arts to perſuade ourſelves that moſt events which we cannot prevent, are not evils. Now were it not for this willingneſs of the mind to be duped, it would be hard to ſee how a free government can be made honeſt and fair in its adminiſtration, by the baſeſt ſuſpicions, and the moſt unmeaſured abuſe. In private life, a man loſes his virtue when he loſes his reputation. Suſpicion, however unjuſt, yet if it be general and continued, is a corrupter of the virtue that is ſuſpected. Let the government do what it may, ſlander follows it like its ſhadow. How long it is poſſible for a free government thus to be tampered with, we are in a fair way to learn by the event.

It muſt be confeſſed in candor and juſtice towards the ſcribblers and miſchief-makers of the day, that thoſe perſons are the greateſt enemies of law, who have the greateſt cauſe to be enemies—ſuch perſons may ſay, they are armed in their own defence, the law having ſtruck the firſt blow. Men oppreſſed with debts, gamblers who venture all at a throw, men of principles unfit to obtain property or power in orderly quiet times, find it eaſier and more pleaſant to attempt to change the times than their own conduct and principles. Yet ſome of this deſcription are the noiſieſt clamorers for a ſuperior purity in the adminiſtration of public affairs. Nothing that is done is good enough to ſuit them. They are afraid of bad principles creeping into the adminiſtration of the government. Why ſhould not thoſe moſt diſtruſt human nature, who, upon looking into their own hearts and lives, find the very worſt evidence againſt it. A good private character ſhould be required as the teſt of public truſt. Try them by that touchſtone, and what will become of the bragging merits of ſome ſcores of our reformers.

The Merchants and Traders of Baltimore have addreſſed the Preſident of the United States, on his Proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Hope,	Slater,	Liverpool
Betſey,	Porter,	R. Iſland
Sally,	Heak,	St. John's, Newfoundland
Sch'r Two Brothers,	Phillips,	Port-au-Prince
Two Friends,	Ware,	N. York
Charming Betſey,	Crowningſhield,	Salem
Sloop Sukey,	Fluent,	Virginia
Nancy,	Elliott,	do.
Union,	Chandler,	do.

☞ *Our Readers are requeſted to correct the following error in our laſt; 3d col. 3d page, 33d line from the top, for "writers of," read writers* againſt.

This day is publiſhed, by

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

No. IV. of

Guthrie's Geography,

IMPROVED,

The terms of Subſcription may be ſeen in the propoſals at large.

THIS valuable work will contain (*excluſive of the maps in the London edition of* 1792) maps of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, R. Iſland, Vermont, N. York, N. Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Switzerland, the Diſcoveries of Captains Cooke and Clerke, and the countries round the North Pole.

Beſides the great improvements in the American Geography, the accounts of France will be extracted from the French Geography, publiſhed ſince the revolution; the map of France will be engraved agreeably to the diviſion into departments: the hiſtory of Ruſſia, which, in the London edition, is carried no farther than 1775, is continued to the late execrable invaſion of Poland by Catharine: the account of Sweden has been compiled anew, and numberleſs other improvements will be made in this edition.

*** Subſcriptions are received by the booksellers in Boſton, New-York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Charleſton, &c. &c.

June 5.

FOR SALE, BY

MATHEW CAREY,

At his Store, No. 118, Market-ſtreet,

PHILADELPHIA,

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January, 1787, to its termination in December, 1792, in twelve volumes, price, neatly bound and lettered, nineteen dollars and one fifth.

The opinion of the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting this work, is as follows;

"I believe the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges; for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety*. If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign of reſcuing public documents from oblivion—I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT."

June 5.

From the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

SONNET,

To PHILENIA, *on a* STANZA, *in her* ADDRESS *to* MIRA.

"SINCE first AFFLICTION's dreary frown,
Gloom'd the bright summer of my days,
Ne'er has my BANKRUPT BOSOM known,
A solace, like his peerless praise." [*Feb. Mag.*]

THY "*Bosom bankrupt!*"—fair *Peru* divine
Of every mental *gem*, that e'er has shone,
In dazzled *Fancy's* intellectual *mine*,
Or ever spangled *Virtue's* radiant zone.

Thy "*Bosom bankrupt!*"—*Nature*, sooner far,
Shall roll, exhausted, flowerless springs away;
Leave the broad eye of *noon*, without a ray;
And strip the *path to heaven* of every star.

Thy "*Bosom bankrupt!*"—Ah, those sorrows cease,
Which taught us how to *weep*, and how *admire*;
The tear, that falls to soothe thy wounded peace,
With rapture glistens o'er thy matchless lyre.

Ind and *Golconda*, in one *firm* combin'd,
Shall sooner bankrupt, than PHILENIA's *mind.*

MENANDER.

EXTRACTS,

Written in 1790.—*Translated from the French.*

THE expedient of arming the poor against the rich, is as absurd as execrable. Want and necessity have created more ties between the rich and the poor, than philosophy can easily dissolve. It is necessity which makes the multitude of poor perceive, that they could not exist without the few rich; it is the same provident necessity which forbids the ivy from stifling with its thousand arms the oak which supports it and saves it from creeping on the ground.

THE true philosophy of a people is policy;—and while philosophy teaches to some individuals retirement, the contempt of riches and honor; policy dictates to nations to enrich themselves at the expense of their neighbours, to cover the seas with their navies, and obtain by their industry and activity a preference in all the markets of the universe; for two nations are to each other in a state of pure nature, like two savages contending for the same prey.

THE experience of past ages proves, that whenever the people have exercised in themselves the three powers, the democracy is immediately changed into anarchy; violent orators agitate the multitude as the winds toss the waves; and the people flattered by demagogues, have committed all the excesses, abrogated their best laws, condemned their best citizens, and dissipated the public revenues. In Athens, the sovereign was mad, and the state miserable.

This experience of all ages further proves, that if the three powers are united in the hands of a senate or an individual, there is immediately an aristocratical or a monarchical despotism.

To obtain therefore, a tolerable constitution, the sovereignty must divide itself—But how experience has at length come in aid of reason, and has shewn that whenever only two bodies are established as the depositaries of power, they are necessarily engaged in a combat, which must finish in the extinction of one or the other, and the destruction of the public happiness. When Rome had banished her kings, the senate took their place, and governed like despots—until at length the people by frequent insurrections compelled them to acknowledge the magistracy of the tribunes. From that moment peace was banished from Rome; the tribunes in their turn, having gained the victory over the senate, destroyed liberty, and violently led the *Sovereign People* to slavery.

THE word Liberty will always be an enigma while we discern in it any thing more than the work of the law, and the fruit of the constitution; while we compound it with natural independence, we are still in want of a good definition of liberty—To understand it we must enquire what are the elements of liberty. It seems to me that man, when he exchanges the condition in which nature places him, to become the social being, loses his independence to acquire greater security. *Liberty then is the result of a contract between independence and security.* Man quits his companions of the woods, who do not disturb him, but who *may* devour him, to enter into a society which will not devour him, but must necessarily constrain him. —He makes the best bargain he can, and when he enters into a society who have a good constitution, he surrenders as little of his independence, and obtains as great security as possible. It is like a ship, which we get insured on leaving our shores, of which, for the security of the whole, we voluntarily relinquish part of the profits. With this definition of liberty, we may explain all the phenomena presented to us in ancient or modern history. At Rome and Athens, for example, independence prevailed over security. In a monarchy like England, security prevails over independence.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, *Esquires,*

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Washington*, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1	Cash Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this scheme *at least* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the Federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expence must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *something more than par:* In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleston, South-Carolina; *Gideon Denison*, Savannah; Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; *Mr. Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses; *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose. S. BLODGET,

Agent for the affairs of the City

March 6, 1793.

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*

STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly at the Session in May, A. D. 1791, whereby JABEZ BOWEN, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, was requested not to loan any Notes of a certain description, issued by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due to the Soldiers of the late Army, in consequence of their having been fraudulently obtained, and the said Commissioner was further requested to retain said Notes in his office until such future orders should be thereon made, as might consist with the principles of justice and equity, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as regards the detention of those Notes.

It is further resolved, That the General Treasurer advertise in all the newspapers in this state, and in the *Gazette of the United States*, a description of the Notes thus fraudulently obtained, with a caution to all persons not to purchase them.

List of Notes obtained from the Treasury Office by fraudulent Measures, to wit:

When delivered. 1790.	*To whom payable.*	*When payable.*	*Amount of the Face.* £	s.	d.
Sept. 25.	Sharpo Champlin,	*on demand,*	41	1	5
	Prince Case	do.	11	18	2
	Stephen Charles	do.	30	9	10
	John Brown	do.	12	1	4
	Cæsar Cady	do.	51	2	10
	John Okey	do.	43	19	11
Oct. 14.	John Reed	do.	31	4	0
	John Horsley	do.	29	0	6
	William King	do.	22	19	5
16.	Prince Sayles	do.	38	11	10
	Bristol Arnold	do.	38	9	6
	Cæsar Rose	do.	36	12	8
	Cudge Champlin	do.	40	11	10
	Jack Greene	do.	40	8	6
18.	Joseph Tanner	do.	43	7	10
	Cato Vernon	do.	20	3	3
	Daniel Sharpe	do.	30	11	0
	Prince Randal	do.	38	11	7
	Joshua Dick	do.	29	19	0
	William Negro	do.	29	5	5
23.	Joseph Hall	do.	39	12	0
	Benjamin Sprague	do.	39	10	6
	Peter Harris	do.	38	14	2
28.	Stephen Aldrich	do.	22	14	0
	William Mac Call	do.	35	8	2
	Prince Childs	do.	27	12	4
	Leicester Wheeler	do.	19	2	0
	Pat Hackmet	do.	25	14	8
	Abraham Smith	do.	24	14	8
	John Thomas	do.	41	10	2
	Jack Warden	do.	31	0	4
	John Bristol	do.	33	18	11
	Benjamin Reed	do.	32	4	8
	Cato Bannister	do.	27	2	7
	Nathaniel Wicks	do.	20	8	5
	Benoni Hathaway	do.	36	17	5
	Evan Evans	do.	28	7	2
	Joseph Merry	do.	32	8	7
	Pero Greene	do.	28	16	9
Nov. 5.	Benoni Hunt	do.	40	5	0
11.	Cato Brown	do.	37	5	7
	Africa Burk	do.	27	2	9
	London Slocum	do.	23	8	11
	Jack Mumborn	do.	27	2	9
13.	Tibbet T. Hopkins	do.	41	13	8
17.	Jacob Ned	do.	40	0	10
	Boston Wilbour	do.	42	7	10
	Tony Phillips	do.	27	3	0
	Ephraim Rogers	do.	6	2	3
	Robert Goreham	do.	41	0	10
24.	Robert Howland	do.	39	3	9
	James Singleton	do.	21	15	0
	James Cross	do.	35	4	6
	Cato Stanly	do.	21	0	10
	John George	do.	19	19	6
	John Crandal	do.	77	12	2
	Prince Power	do.	19	4	9
	Benedict Aaron	do.	75	10	8
	Cæsar Shelden	do.	12	18	7
	Cæsar Wesel	do.	17	17	9
	Scipio De Wolfe	do.	19	14	10
	Bristol Luther	do.	18	2	3
	John Hussey	do.	28	11	5
Dec. 2.	Benjamin Sweet	do.	6	0	2
	Silas Mawney	do.	28	15	4
	John Willson	do.	9	0	4
6.	James Mac Sparrow	do.	28	16	3
11.	Cato Bourse	do.	6	10	2
	Prime Gardner	do.	7	11	3
	Joseph Wilkey	do.	18	4	8
	Cornelius Draskill	do.	18	4	8
	Pero Finch	do.	69	7	6
	Dublin Briggs	do.	17	4	8
	Bridget Stake	do.	19	16	11
	Edward Easterbrooks	do.	10	4	1
	Cuff Arnold	do.	5	10	3
	Prime Clarke	do.	53	16	6
	John Mc Donnal	do.	12	4	7
13.	George Robbins	do.	21	0	11
	John Morris Obrien	do.	25	19	2
	Prime Brown	do.	41	17	11
	Solomon Mathews	do.	33	5	6
	Tack Sisson	do.	40	7	8
	Newport Greene	do.	35	3	7
	Ebenezer Cæsar	do.	11	6	8
	John Elliott	do.	21	0	3
	Reuben Thorp	do.	23	0	2
	Thomas Randall	do.	24	11	2
	Thomas Durfee	do.	22	11	6
	Daniel Hammon	do.	29	0	5
	Richard Hopkins	do.	45	3	0
	Henry Hazard	do.	25	3	3
	Levi Cole	do.	9	4	11
	Allen Southworth	do.	18	19	3
	Richard Allen	do.	74	18	10
Dec. 23.	William Chadsey,	*on demand.*	13	9	0
	Ichabod Simmons	do.	4	1	1
	John Brown	do.	11	19	4
	John Gavit	do.	10	16	4
	William Ackman	do.	42	18	0
	Jack Coddington	do.	7	10	4
	Cæsar Gardner	do.	8	12	7
	Toby Coyes	do.	71	17	10
	John Willson	do.	63	16	5
25.	John Gavet	do.	66	6	1
	John Garrison	do.	57	15	3

IN OBEDIENCE to the afore recited Act of the General Assembly, I do hereby caution all persons from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes, without the most plenary proof being made that they were obtained from the office by genuine documents from the soldiers who performed the service, in whose the balances were found due, or from their legal representatives or attornies.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
General-Treasurer.

Newport, May 14. 1793. 3w

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt*, and deliver him unto the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt* may be effectually secured, and forthcoming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the above-named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, strait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. ep12w

POST-ROAD
TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Post-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the West Branch of the Susquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Post (in New-York state, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamsburg, at the forks of Genesee River.

Letters for this new route will be sent from the Philadelphia Post-Office every Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will also be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Post-Office, April 6, 1793.

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(*Seal.*) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death*
"*is necessary in Pennsylvania. With Notes and*
"*Illustrations.* By William Bradford, *Esq.*
"*To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and*
"*Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the*
"*interior Management thereof.* By Caleb
"Lownes, *of Philadelphia.*——*If we enquire*
"*into the Causes of all human Corruptions, we*
"*shall find that they proceed from the Impunity*
"*of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Pu-*
"*nishments.*"——Montesq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

☞ *The above work is sold in Charleston by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boston, by David West.*

Just published,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone House, No. 41, *South Second-Street,*

A CASE,

Decided in the SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES, in which is discussed the Question,

WHETHER A STATE IS LIABLE TO BE SUED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE?

Price Half a Dollar.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

☞ *Wanted to compleat files of this Gazette numbers* 79 *and* 80—*Six pence each will be paid by the Editor for a few of those numbers.*